



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 15, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony, on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended May 13, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 case remains under treatment. 256 rats (29 found dead) and 327 mice (26 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 12 rats and 10 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—82 rats (7 found dead) and 87 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—8 cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: 6 native males (3 found dead) and 2 native females. At the plague hospital 2 European and 1 colored male were discharged, and 1 native male died. 16 cases (including 3 from King Williams Town and 1 from Fort Beaufort, the latter admitted during the week), remain under treatment. 107 rats (63 found dead), 21 mice (17 found dead), were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 17 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week; 208 rats (166 found dead) and 70 mice (60 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 18 rats and 8 mice proved to be plague infected.

Queenstown.—1 case of plague, in the person of a native, was discovered (after death) at Mousa during the week. The patient had recently arrived in the Queenstown district from East London.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. 414 rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 606 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Smallpox and typhus fever.

Consul Furniss reports, April 17 and 24, and May 1, 8, and 15, as follows:

During the week ended April 15, 1905, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 71 bodies. The causes given for interment were the following: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 5; asphyxia, 1; berberi, 1;